Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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MISCELLANY.

ADDRESS.

I.

THE traveller hurries on his homeward way,
And warm hope kindles in his anxious breast;
No weary cares his bounding steps delay
Till many a mile his heavy feet have prest;
Then on the measuring stone he sinks to rest,
And sees his path before extending far;
What time the wild bird seeks his sheltering nest,
And the last blush hath left the mountain's bar,
As twilight calmly wanes beneath the evening star.

II.

But sadder yet the weary wanderer Man.
His year hath closed and he can have but few;
That space hath ended as it first began;
All lost, and Oh how much remains to do!
Then youth comes brightning on his memory's view,
And quick the thought his eyelid sadly fills;
For childhood's scenes in life's last hours grow dear.
Though in the vale the gathering shadow chills,
Bright sunshine lingers yet on youth's far distant hills.

III.

The year is closed—the thoughtless spirit feels!
'Tis like the sounding of death's fatal dart!
And labour half suspends its glittering wheels
To pause and ponder e'er it quite depart;
The wise reflect—the guilty mourn apart;
The slaves of gain awhile stand still with fear;
The world is sad and nature finds a heart;
Her skies grow dark, her gathering storms severe,
And her long night-winds sigh above the parted year.

IV.

And yet why mourn we for its hurrying flight?
Is it that days have perished one by one?
Or that the moon twelve times hath trimmed her light
With the lent brightness of the annual sun?
That spring and summer each her course hath run,
And the red leaf hath trembled on the tree?
And now December's latest hour is done,
That all hath passed away and never more can be?

V.

Oh! no—we mourn not that the year should go,
'Tis that it brings us nearer to the last;
And as time travels in his downward flow,
So much of life is numbered with the past.
Our childhood gone—our manhood following fast,
Our age too moving on to whence it rose,
We almost hear the wailing of the blast,
That tells the coming of life's wintry close,
When man and all man loves shall sleep in dark repose.

VI.

Look on the mournful record of the past,
And mark how much one little year can do:
How much of friendship that seemed made to last,
Unwearied love, affection firmly true,
Are known no more, except in fond review,
When memory opens all its secret caves
And vainly tries to kindle hopes anew,
Like flowers up-springing from neglected graves,
Where, wreathed by nature's hand, luxuriant verdure waves.

VII.

I've seen the infant take his early flight
In the fair day break of his opening years,
When the glad parent saw with fond delight
The helpless charm that childhood most endears.
I've seen the youth deplored with bitter tears:
In the best triumph of his days he fled.
When life's bright scenes were bursting on his sight
On his pale cheek was found the threatning red;
Before the year was past he slumbered with the dead.

VIII.

I've seen the aged waiting to depart
In that dark hour ere nature quite expires
When the hope fain would warm the withered heart
With the cold embers of its earthly fires,
Though heaven is all the weary soul desires
Worn with the cares of three score years and ten:
When life no more a blessing could impart,
At peace with God and deeply mourned of men,
He laid him down to rest—to wake in heaven again.

IX.

The year is closed; and time hath warnings deep
And full of woe to them that doubt his power;
From the cold shade of their forgotten sleep
He calls the ghosts of each departed hour;
With angry lips and eyes that darkly lower,
They read the sentence of their destined prey;
And on their silent course they sternly keep
To bear their witness on that fearful day,
When the last words are said that may not pass away.

X.

Too much of mournful thoughts—we know too well
Humanity is made of mournful things,
And man's ambitious spirit loves to dwell
On the high fate of nations, and of kings.
While Europe's rank to power still feebly clings,
And sovereigns tremble at the deep stained block,
As the strong surges of resistance swell,
Our country quakes not in the sounding shock,
For few and holy hands have built it on the rock.

XI.

She had her dark hour—and 'tis joy to see
The friend and patriot of her helpless days,
Who fought in youth to make a nation free,
Receive in age, a nation's glorious praise,
And the best thanks her grateful voice can raise.
An hour like this is worth an age of woe,
When thousand feelings in deep harmony
Rush on the heart, till tears begin to flow,
In that divine delight, that kings may never know.

XII.

The year is closed; and tyrants yet rejoice,
The oppressor triumphs and the injured falls;
And oh that heaven would lend the thunder's voice
To sound the warning through their gilded halls,
That hosts are vain, and vain their bayonet walls,
To curb the nations when they *will* be free;
When the stern spirit, which no time destroys,
Lifts up the millions from their bended knee,
And fierce and fearful then the reckoning hour shall be.

XIII.

But tis not yet. The black, and angry cloud
Casts its broad shadow o'er the vales of Spain;
But Greece sends out her war-cry long and loud
And draws the sword she may not sheath again,
And her best blood is not poured out in vain;
For as her warriours laid their martyred head
On the red field the bloody share hath ploughed,
The voice for vengeance from their dreary bed
Hath fired all living hearts and almost waked the dead.

XV.

Alas for Greece—thy early friend is gone,
The stedfast hope of freedom and the free;
Who did for thee what Christians have not done,
And false to heaven was ever true to thee.
Untold the errours of his heart should be;
'Twas burned to ashes in wild passion's blaze:
His soul was fervent as the noon-day's sun,
And grand and solemn rolled his wondrous lays
Till virtue's harsh reproof was melted down to praise.

XIV.

Oh! how can peace the weary nations crown,
While man admires, what virtue must abhor?
While sufferers lick the foot that treads them down,
And pay blind reverence to the slaves of war?
And how can peace extend her influence far,
While self-styled Christians wrong the Christian's faith,
And fools adore the red and baleful star;
And bear exulting on their servile breath
The name of him who wears the livery robes of death.

XVI.

Away from Europe, and her battle plains,
Worn by the folly and revenge of man.
Go to the region where the stranger reigns,
On the parched plains of injured Hindostan.*
There, where the church breathes out its angry ban,
The noble Brahmun rends the veil away;
The heathen's voice the cause of God maintains;
The christian wakes not in the rising day,
And unbelieving† lips the truths of heaven display.

XVII.

And now farewell—the lingering year is past;
Farewell the old, and welcome to the new;
And as your years come nearer to the last,
May all the dreams of happiness be true
That fancy paints on youth's enchanted view.
But the short day of life is closing fast,—
Already trembling on the verge of even;
And when the joys of earth are faint and few,
May happier visions to your hearts be given
Of joy unknown below and endless rest in heaven.

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* The natives accent this word on the last syllable.

† From his use of this word, we might infer that the friend, from whom we received this Address, supposed that Rammohun Roy was not a believer in christianity as a miraculous revelation. *Editor.*

THE STUDY OF THE LEARNED LANGUAGES.

Two prizes are annually offered, at Harvard University, for the two best dissertations that shall be written, (and shall merit a prize) by any of the students, or resident graduates, on certain subjects previously proposed. These are called *Boylston prizes*, out of respect to the gentleman, by whose judicious liberality provision was made for their bestowment. One of the successful dissertations at the last anniversary was on the following subject. "*The importance of the study of the learned languages as a branch of education.*." This dissertation contains a refutation of the arguments used by a late correspondent of the Columbian Centinel, in a series of numbers published in that paper, on the same subject.

Through the solicitation of a friend of the author, this dissertation has been politely submitted to our disposal. The following is the first part of the dissertation. We propose to publish the remainder in future numbers.

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The object of education is not *merely* the acquisition of knowledge; its more important ends are the developement and cultivation of the mental faculties, the refinement of taste, the formation of proper habits, and the purification of the moral feelings. The importance of any study then, as a branch of education, is to be estimated by its tendency to promote these ends. It is not indeed to be expected, that any one study will promote them all; for as the principles of our nature are various, the pursuits of education, to develope and unfold those principles, must be diversified. But as these ends will be best promoted by preserving an equilibrium among the powers of the mind and the affections of the heart, that study will best deserve attention, the particular influence of which, will extend to the greatest number of faculties, and the general operation of which on all the various principles of our nature, both speculative and active, will be most salutary. Whether the study of the learned languages, when viewed in connexion with the true objects of education, is of any, and if of any, of what importance, is the subject of the present inquiry.

In addition to certain objections against particular effects of this study, (which will be noticed in their proper places,) in connexion with those effects, it is maintained by some in general terms, that it takes too much time, that it is of no immediate practical utility, and that many have risen to eminence without it.

That too much time has, in some instances, been devoted to the study of the languages, is doubtless true. But the objection arising from this circumstance has no weight, since it arises from the abuse rather than the proper use of the study. This abuse probably originated in a mistaken notion of the object of education. "We do not study mathematics," says a late writer, "that we may become expert mathematicians;" nor, it may be added, do we study the languages, that we may become eminent linguists. It is from the practice of those, who have endeavoured to distinguish themselves as linguists, that this objection is drawn, and the true force of the objection is, that to become eminent linguists, (rather than to bestow that attention on the study of the languages, which is consistent with the true objects of education,) takes too much time. It bears against a point foreign from that in question, and may consequently be fairly set aside.

That the study of the languages is of no immediate practical utility is an objection, which with many minds has great weight. But this, likewise, is an objection arising from a mistaken view of the object of education, which, let me repeat, is discipline rather than knowledge. He is not the best educated, who has acquired the greatest amount of various, and extensive information; nor even he, who is the most thoroughly acquainted with the studies, that are of immediate practical utility in the pursuit, to which he devotes his attention; but he it is whose mind is best cultivated; all the various principles of whose nature are most fully developed and brought nearest to perfection; who is best qualified to "grapple with whatever subject may be proposed, and most able, in whatever situation he may be placed, to think and act with sagacity, with truth and effect."

If then, it can be shewn that the study of the languages has a tendency to strengthen and improve the faculties, it is of no consequence whether it be of immediate practical utility or not. We may allow the objection all the weight, which those who have alledged it wish, and still it will not lessen the importance of this study as a means of discipline—as a branch of education.

With regard to the objection, that many have risen to eminence without this study, it will be sufficient merely to observe, that systems of education must be adapted to the generality of mankind, rather than to a few exceptions; so that no argument can be drawn against the importance of any particular study as a branch of education, from the fact that such exceptions have risen to eminence without that study. Although the genius of Shakspeare might have been damped, and the fire of Patric Henry have been extinguished, by being subjected to the restraint of a systematic education, yet that would afford no ground for argument against the *general* utility of such systematic education. Having noticed these general objections, we proceed to inquire into the positive effects of the study of the languages.

If the acquisition of knowledge be, as has been before hinted, not the principal, yet it is an important secondary object of education, and in attempting to form a correct estimate of the value of any study, we must not overlook its bearing upon this secondary object. Of what importance then is the study of the languages, as it regards the acquisition of knowledge? It is maintained, by some, that the moderns have far outstripped the ancients in all the useful, at least, if not in some of the ornamental branches of knowledge, and, consequently, that it is a waste of time to look at the writings of the latter. But, allowing that we had outstripped them in every department, would that be an argument against making ourselves acquainted with what they had done? Would it not be well to know what advances the ancients have made, in order to determine to what point to direct our own exertions, that we may not waste our time, in fruitless attempts to pry into those things, which lie beyond our comprehension, or in making discoveries, that have already been made by others? Shall we not inquire wherein the ancients erred, that we may avoid falling into the same errors ourselves? The advances, made in true Philosophy in modern days, are not owing to any superiority of the moderns, but to their confining their researches within the proper sphere of human knowledge, to their neglecting to search into the nature and essence of the objects around them, and limiting their attention and inquiries solely to the laws, which regulate the phenomona, presented by these objects. None, who have not become convinced by an intimate acquaintance with the absurdities into which the mistaken notions of the ancients respecting the nature, objects and bounds of human research led them, can realize the importance of avoiding conjecture and hypothesis, and grounding our conclusions entirely on analytical deductions.

Again, the knowledge of the writings of the ancients tends to enlarge and liberalize the views and feelings. We are apt, if we limit our observation to the little circle, in which we move, to imbibe contracted views of men and opinions. We think there is nothing worth knowing beyond the narrow bounds of our own knowledge; we conclude that we and the few connected with us, are the most important beings in the universe; that our opinions on religious, political and other subjects,—opinions, we have perhaps never examined, but taken on trust, are alone correct, and that all who differ from us in these respects, are, not only in an error, but foolishly and madly so; that, had they exercised common discernment and common judgment, they must have thought with us. We grow conceited; "think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think"; become proud of our knowledge and therefore feel no desire to extend it further. An acquaintance with the world of our fellow men has a tendency to do away these feelings. The study of the languages has the same tendency; since it makes us intimately acquainted with people of other times, and other nations, and other religious and political opinions; it wears off our narrow views, and compels us to allow that men, who have thought differently from ourselves, may have been men of talents, of sound judgment, nice discrimination, and what is still more, men of good intentions and right dispositions; it causes us to think more humbly of ourselves, and more respectfully of others; it leads us to examine the grounds of the opinions we adopt, and to exercise feelings of kindness and good will towards those who differ from us. The study of the languages then, is of some importance, as it regards the acquisition of knowledge, even upon the supposition that the ancients have been outstripped in all things by the moderns. But this is not the case. In poetry and oratory we still point to ancient specimens as standards. There, we find some of the most lively conceptions of the beauties of nature portrayed by the poets, and the deepest insight into the human heart, displayed by the orators. True we have the poems and orations of the ancients, well sung and pronounced by English poets and English orators. And so, likewise, have we many tales of our revolution well told by modern writers. But which of them pleases like the simple narration of a hero of that revolution himself, as he leans on his staff and recounts his labours and his sufferings? There is something, in the very simplicity, with which he tells his story, more pleasing than all the elegance of a polished writer. So there is something, in the simple songs of the blind bard of Greece, infinitely more touching, than all the polish and eloquence of his translator. We are not satisfied with being told that Homer once sung, or even with being shown how he sung, we wish to hear him sing. (*To be continued*)

LIBERALITY OF MILTON.

There is one circumstance for which we honor the name and memory of Milton, even more than for his immortal epic—and that is the generous charity and liberality of his views, in the midst of a contentious, narrow-minded and illiberal age. How he sits, supreme and almost alone, above the petty janglers and bigots, the gnat-strainers and camel-swallowers, who were making England mad! Let the exclusive sectary of the present day read the free and noble sentiments expressed below,* and on such a model let him try to reform his own temper. If he does not succeed, in an age, and under the institutions of which Milton lived too early to enjoy, we look upon his case as hopeless.—*Unitarian Miscellany.*

"Sects may be in a true church, as well as in a false, when men follow the doctrine too much for their teacher's sake, whom they think almost infallible; and this becomes through infirmity, implicit faith; and the name sectary pertains to such a disciple.

"Schism is a rent or division in the church, when it comes to the separating of congregations; and may also happen to a true church, as well as to a false; yet in the true needs not tend to the breaking of communion, if they can agree in the right administration of that wherein they communicate, keeping their other opinions to themselves, not being distructive to faith. The Pharisees and Saducees were two sects, yet both met together in their common worship of God at Jerusalem.

"But here the papists will angrily demand, what! are Lutherans, Calvinists, Anabaptists, Socinians, Arminions, no heretics? I answer all these may have some errors, but are no heretics. Heresy is in the will and choice professedly against scripture; error is against the will in misunderstanding the scripture, after all sincere endeavours to understand it rightly. Hence it was said well by one of the ancients, 'Err I may, but a heretic I will not be.' It is a human frailty to err, and no man is infallible here on earth. But so long as all these profess to set the word of God only before them, as the rule of faith and obedience; and use all diligence and sincerity of heart, by reading, by learning, by study, by prayer for illumination of the Holy Spirit, to understand the rule and obey it, they have done what man can do; God will assuredly pardon them, as he did the friends of Job; good and pious men, though much mistaken, as there it appears, in some points of doctrine.

"But some will say, with christians it is otherwise, whom God has promised by his spirit to teach all things. True, all things absolutely necessary to salvation; but the hottest disputes among protestants, calmly and charitably inquired into, will be found less than such. The Lutherans hold consubstantiation; an error indeed, but not mortal. The Calvinist is taxed with predestination, and to make God the author of sin; not with any dishonourable thought of God, but, it may be, over zealously asserting his absolute power, not without plea of scripture. The Anabaptist is accused of denying infants their right to baptism; again they say, they deny nothing but what the scripture denies them. The Arian and Socinian are charged to dispute against the Trinity; they affirm to believe the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to scripture and the apostolic creed; as for terms of trinity, triniunity, coessentiality, tripersonality, and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions, not to be found in scripture, which by a general protestant maxim is plain and perspicuous, abundantly to explain its own meaning in the proper words, belonging to so high a matter and so necessa-

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* From a tract, entitled *Of True Religion, Heresy, Schism Toleration, &c.*

ry to be known; a mystery indeed in their sophistic subtilties, but in scripture a plain doctrine. Their other opinons are of less moment. They dispute the satisfaction of Christ, or rather the word 'satisfaction,' as not scriptural; but they acknowledge him both God and their Saviour. The Arminian, lastly, is condemned for setting up free will against free grace; but that imputation he disclaims in all his writings, and grounds himself largely upon scripture only. It cannot be denied, that the authors, or late revivers of all these sects or opinions were learned, worthy, zealous, and religious men, as appears by their lives written, and the same by their many eminent and learned followers, perfect and powerful in the scriptures, holy and unblamable in their lives; and it cannot be imagined that God would desert such painful and zealous labourers in his church, and oft times great sufferers for their conscience, to damnable errors and a reprobate sense, who had so often implored the assistance of his spirit; but rather having made no man infallible, that he hath pardoned their errors, and accepts their pious endeavours, sincerely searching all things according to the rule of scripture, with such guidance and direction as they can obtain of God by prayer. What protestant then, who himself maintains the same principles, and disavows all implicit faith, would persecute, and not rather charitably tolerate such men as these, unless he mean to adjure the principles of his own religion?

"If it be asked, how far they should be tolerated? I answer, doubtless equally, as being all protestants; that is, on all occasions to give account of their faith, either by urging, preaching in their several assemblies, public writing, and the freedom of printing."

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3.

With the commencement of the new year we tender our readers and patrons the good wishes of the season, and our gratitude for their continued patronage and the indulgence with which they have thus far received our well-intended, but we fear not always successful efforts, for their entertainment and edification. We have endeavored to give practical evidence of our sense of the kindness shown us, by presenting our readers an enlarged sheet. Whether the character and interest of the paper is to be improved, in proportion as its size and general appearance, is yet to be determined. We dare not make great promises; but this we venture to engage, that no reasonable efforts shall be wanting on our part, to render the work interesting and useful. No essential change will be made in the general arrangement or character of the paper. The principal alteration will consist in such enlargement, as our enlarged columns will admit, of the miscellaneous and news departments, for the accommodation of those (as is the case with many, particularly in the country) who depend on this paper for what they learn of the common news of the day.

The difficulty of accommodating any individual work of this kind, entirely to the taste and wishes of the different classes of readers must be obvious to all. Those who have for years been in the midst of theological controversy, and have listened to the doctrines and arguments of the different sects, till they are weary of the very name of controversy,—such are inclined perhaps to be impatient, when we devote any considerable portion of our columns to doctrinal subjects; not considering, or probably not knowing, that many of our readers are just begining to read and inquire on these subjects, and are constantly surrounded and brought in contact with those who are (perhaps honestly—but yet unfairly) endeavouring to overwhelm them with arguments, to frighten or to drive them from inquiry, and to persuade them to stifle the plain suggestions of their understandings and concience, in relation to the doctrines of the gospel. Such need to be assisted and strengthened by the arguments and statements on doctrinal subjects, which our columns have usually furnished. They have sought the paper with the view of obtaining this assistance, and to them it is undoubtedly useful and important.

On the other hand the local news, and discussion of topics of local interest, which are furnished principally for the convenience and satisfaction of inhabitants of the city and its neighborhood, are necessarily less interesting to distant subscribers in the country. It is hoped and believed however, that the latter are as ready to overlook this necessary inconvenience, (for the accommodation of their friends in the city,) as our city suscribers are to have their columns partly filled (for the benefit of their friends in the country) with articles of common news with which they had themselves become acquainted from other sources.

We make these suggestions by way of explanation of our views, in the course we have, persued, and propose, still to pursue in filling up our columns.

This explanation we trust will be satisfactory; and that the trifling inconveniences alluded to, will be mutually and cheerfully overlooked, from the consideration that a paper of this description, in order to be conducted with ability, requires the support of the united patronage of all, both in town and country, who are friendly to its views; and that in order to insure this patronage it must embrace topics respectively accommodated to the circumstances, interests and tastes of each.

We look back upon the past with some satisfactions and some regrets. We trust—notwithstanding the unkind treatment we have received as a class of Christians from those who differ from us, and the evil meanings which have frequently been attributed to our best intended efforts,—"we trust, that we have a good concience." For ourselves, whatever our individual mistakes and errors may have been, (and we claim no exemption from the common lot of human frailty,) we trust they have not been those of the heart, and that our efforts have not been wholly without their intended effect in directing the inquirers and strengthening the good principles and purposes of many who have perused our pages.

It would be strange, however, if any man of an honest and ingenuous heart, in looking back upon the short course even of two or three years, (whatever might have been his relations to society,) should not recollect *some*, perhaps *many* things to regret; some uncandid sentiments, perhaps some words of haste and unkindness, or some misrepresentation of another's views and motives.

How far our labours have been free from these defects, is not for us to determine. Doubtless they have existed in some degree, though we trust they have not been prominent.

We have alluded above to the intended future character of this paper. In addition to the aid that is promised us in filling our columns, we trust that we shall also receive the contributions of gentlemen of learning and talents generally, amongst us, who are friendly to the progress of liberal principles; for we have reason to believe, that they are now sufficiently sensible of the value and use of a well conducted popular journal of this kind, in the accomplishment of this purpose, to grant very readily the occasional aid of their pens, in furnishing the means of its usefulness.

The circumstance of our enlarging the paper, without any additional charge to subscribers, will operate, we trust, on its present patrons, as an inducement to use their influence in making the work known, and in extending its circulation. All the additional patronage, which the present friends of the paper may thus gain for it, will be received with much gratitude; the increased expense of publishing it in its present enlarged form, renders an increase of patronage peculiarly desirable.

To insure a prompt payment of the advance, for the paper of the present year, we trust that after referring our friends to the increased size and expenses of the paper, we need only mention that its circulation for the two first years was quite limited, and that it has from the begining depended entirely on its own income for its means and support.

To those who are now first made acquainted with the paper, we would state, that the subscription price of the paper is three dollars a year; but, that fifty cents deduction will be made from this price, if paid within sixty days from the time of subscribing, or the commencement of the year.

SPARKS' THEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

The ninth number of this work is now in the press, and will be published on the first of February. It will be printed in the same style as formerly, and will be conducted on the same plan, and by the same Editor. Subscriptions for the work are received at the office of the Christian Register, Congress-St. Boston, where the preceding numbers may be obtained.—Two numbers make a vol. The subscription price is 62 1-2 cents per number, or $1,25 per volume.—The work will be continued till it shall amount to *eight* or at furthest, to ten volumes in the whole.

The high reputation of this work, thus far, together with the satisfaction that has been very generally expressed at the prospect of its continuance, induces us to hope that it will meet sufficient patronage to induce the Editor to continue it till the completion of his original design.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGEENCE.

Jews Societies. There are two Jews Societies in Portland; one was formed in 1822, and contains about 80 members.—The other is larger, and consists of ladies. This Society has been formed several years longer than the first mentioned.—These Societies act independently of each other. Their funds have usually been appropriated for translations, or for schools for Jewish children.

Spiritual Welfare of Seamen. There are, in the various parts of the world about *seventy* established places of worship, or *Bethel Union's*, as they are called, whose express object is the spiritual benefit of seamen.

Presbyterian Church. It appears by the minutes of the last meeting of the general Assembly, of the Presbyterian church, that there are belonging to this church, in the United States, *thirteen* Synods, and *eighty seven* Presbyteries. The number of ministers of this denomination is *one thousand thirty-one;* the number of Congregations *one thousand six hundred, seventy nine*, and the number of communicants *one hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-five.*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, consisting of delegates from all the Presbyteries, meet annually in the city of Philadelphia, on the third Thursday in May. The Synods meets annually, and the Presbyteries semi-annually, or oftener as most expedient.

There are six Synods of the Lutheran Church in the United States. The number of ministers of this church is one hundred seventy-eight; the number of churches is nearly nine hundred, and the number of communicants is upwards of *thirty-four thousand.* Two hundred and seventy eight of the churches belong to the Synod of Pennsylvania. These churches have seventy-four ministers.

EXPOSITOR. No. I.

Genesis, chap. i, verse 14. And God said let there be lights in the *firmament of heaven*, &c. The expression here used relative to setting *lights* in the firmament of heaven, is also repeated in the following verses. Bishop Lowth intimates that the design of the writer, in his frequent reference of the formation and location of the *lights of heaven*, to the agency of God, was to refute the idolatrous notions that prevailed, that these lights were eternal beings, and worthy to be worshipped. The ancient idolatry consisted in the worship of the Sun, Moon, and Stars. The writer by here repeatedly representing them as the work of the eternal God, and appointed by his order, to give us light, struck at once at the very root of *idolatry.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

REV. DR. SUMNER.

The following Obituary Notice of this venerable servant of God, was received since the publication of our last number. We deemed it expedient to insert it this week, and to defer to a future number, the article from the Worcester Yeoman, alluded to in our last.

Died at Shrewsbury, Dec. 9th Rev. Joseph Sumner, D. D. in the 86th year of his age and the 63d of his ministry. The character sustained by this excellent man through a long life; the place he filled for more than half a century with so much honor; his widely extended reputation, built on the foundation of a well spent life, seem to demand that his death should not be suffered to pass by without a respectful notice.

To all who had an opportunity to see and know Dr. S. before the infirmities of old age came upon him, his sterling worth is too well known to need eulogium from one who has known him and enjoyed his friendship only for a few of the last years of his life. They can testify, as they do with one voice, to his uncurrupt integrity, his mild and equable temper, the benevolence of his disposition, and the dignity and urbanity of his manners. They can remember when his praise was in all the neighboring churches; when his reputation for prudence, moderation, impartiality, and sound wisdom, made many desious of availing themselves of his counsels, both in the affairs of the church, and in the ordinary affairs of life. To such as were strangers, or as have formed their opinion of the man, from his last feeble efforts made in the decrepitude of age, it may be useful to be told what he once was—how honored and beloved; and thence to learn how unstable are the best earthly possessions, even those of the mind; and to make all proper allowance for the infirmities of old men.

The ministerial life of Dr. S. considering the length to which it was protracted, may be regarded as a very prosperous and happy one. He was, it is true, called to pass through trying scenes, but by his prudence and uprightness and conciliating manners, he preserved in an uncommon degree, the confidence and affection of his people. It is no less honorable to him than to them, that they lived together for so many years in peace and harmony; that during the whole of his ministry, no difficulties occured, requiring the interposition of ecclesiastical councils, and that till within a very few years, he could consider nearly all the inhabitans of the town as members of his flock. He was in an eminent degree a prudent man, and a man of peace. He was careful to give no just cause of offence; and, if offences did come, he knew how to meet them, and bear them with a right spirit.

So long as strength remained, he discharged with great fidelity the duties of the pastoral office; and when the increasing infirmities of old age rendered him incompetent to the service required of the minister of a large society, he complied with the wishes of his people, in consenting to receive a colleague. The circumstances relating to the settlement and decease of two colleagues in rapid succession,* were peculiarly trying, and affected him with great sorrow. But these, and all his trials, he bore with the serenity and cheerfulness which spring from habitual piety.

Dr Sumner possessed a truly catholic spirit, and was an enemy to all ecclesiastical usurpation and religious intolerance. Often have I heard him speak with strong disapprobation, of the attempts recently made to introduce into our churches the exclusive system of ministerial intercourse. Many will long remember,—none who heard him *can* forget, with what animation and fervour he addressed the ordaining council, at the settlement of one of his colleagues, on the evils of an intolerant and exclusive spirit. His mind seemed oppressed at the prospect of the dangers, to which, from this cause, the church of Christ was exposed; and he took that opportunity to raise his voice, feeble and tremulous with age, and soon to be hushed in the silence of the grave, to enter his solemn protest against the adoption of this system. "I am old," he said, "and speak from experience. During my ministry, I have ever been ready to interchange in the various offices of ministerial duty, with all regularly ordained clergymen of good standing. I believe this to be right and expedient; and I recommend it to my brethren to adopt a similar practice"

As an enemy of all bigotry and intolerance, and a warm advocate of religious liberty, Dr S. was a *liberal christian* in the best sense of that term. Tho' educated in the belief, and accustomed to use the language of Calvinism, to which he was attached by early and strong associations, his most intimate clerical associates and friends, were, as is well known, men of anti-Calvinistic views. He belonged to that class of divines, commonly known by the name of *moderate Calvinists*, a class who formerly embraced many individuals distinguished for their catholicism and their many engaging qualities, and christian attainments, and who regarded a good life as much more important than modes of faith.

The closing scenes of his life were just what we might expect from the character of the man. The religion which he had embraced in health, was his support in sickness and his hope in death. His mind was calm and thankful, and resigned to the last. He was satisfied with life; and the thought of death was not unwelcome. In this state he remained, happily exempted from severe pain and distress, and for the most part in the perfect exercise of his reason, till at length the powers of nature were exhausted; when, to borrow the words which were used as the text of the excellent discourse pronounced on the occasion of his funeral, "he gave up the ghost; and died in a good old age, an old man and full years, and was gathered to his people."

In contemplating the character of our deceased friend, we can hardly fail of being impressed with a deep conviction of the reality and worth of religion. Oh! who could go from a scene such as that presented by the death bed of this venerable servant of God, without being ready to exclaim: "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my latter end be like his." "The righteous have hope in death and his memory is blessed." "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours: and their works do follew them."

* Rev. Mr Ingersoll, and Rev. Mr Whipple; the former of whom preached only one sabbath after his ordination, and the latter hardly one year. Rev. Mr Ingersoll was ordained the 14th of June, 1820; Rev. Mr Allen, the present pastor, was ordained the 19th of Nov. 1823. It appears therefore, that Dr S. within the short space of three years and a half, was associated with three successive colleagues; probably an unprecedented fact in the Ecclesiastical history of our country.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

Mr. Reed—The commencement of a new year is a period, when a review of the past is adapted to excite mingled emotions of sorrow and gratitude. The following is an extract from a sermon, which the author preached for his own people on the last sabbath. Should you think it would be interesting, to any portion of the readers of the Christian Register, and worthy a place in its columns, you are at liberty to insert it, retaining or omitting the number of baptisms, admissions to the church, and deaths, alluded to, as you please. W.

T———, Jan. 3, 1823.

Afflictions, besides that of sickness, some, yes many of you have been called to endure in the course of the last year. Changes have occurred to bedew and moisten with tears of sorrow the cheeks of many a domestic circle. The strongest ties of nature have been sundered, and we have been called to the painful service of committing to the cold and silent earth, the mortal remains of many whose memories are embalmed in the bosoms and recollections of sorrowing survivors.

[In looking over the records, I have kept for the last year, it is found that 26 have been baptized, 9 have been admitted to the church, and 21 have died. The number of deaths, like that of the preceding year has been unusually large.]

But though multitudes of you have had occasion to put on garments of mourning, to sit down in sadness, calling to mind the dear departed objects of your affection, conceiving at the same time, the heart rending thought, that you will see their faces no more; yet I trust you have felt the sustaining hand of God, and can now utter the memory of his great goodness to you in the midst, and in the result of your afflictions. When those friends, that husband or that wife, that parent or that child, that brother or that sister, took flight for eternity, and you were called to celebrate their funeral obsequies, your hearts seemed to break for the anguish of the separation. But perhaps reluctant nature has been made to yield to a voice from the great Arbiter, 'Be still and know that I am God.' Perhaps his statutes have been your songs, his testimonies the rejoicing of your hearts. Perhaps, building your faith and resting your hopes on the word of God, you have rejoiced in tribulation, your mourning his been turned into joy, and sorrow and sighing have been driven away. If the benevolent design and tendency of afflictions, dispensed by a wise and gracious father, has in any measurse reconciled you to them; if one ray of light from the great exhaustless source, has been darted into your benighted minds, one drop of comfort has found its way to your agonized hearts; if by the faith of Him who hath abolished death and brought life and immortality to light, you view your dead as yet alive; if you follow them by the light of that faith within the veil, where they have formed an alliance with the spirits of the just made perfect, where they not only rest fro.. their labors, but mingle their praises in purer strains than were ever heard on earth; if, borne up by that faith, you hear them mutually congratulating their arrival at those blissful regions, and their triumphant escape from those toils, sorrows and sins that infested their late residence on earth; if one devout aspiration after the heavenly felicity has been kindled in your breasts; if you have conceived patience to endure hardships and trials, to sustain the contest with temptation and sufferings, and all the days of your appointed time, to wait till your change come; if you have been begotten to a lively hope of a reunion with your departed friends, and a participation in their employments and felicities; then surely you will abundantly utter the memory of God's great goodness to you.

My friends, with our recollections of the divine goodness, we should cherish a disposition to improve and profit by the administrations and warnings of God's providence. There has been no period of our lives, when we have been without warnings of one kind or other, when events have not transpired to remind us that our condition here is transient, and will soon end; to remind us of our mortality and the uncertainty of life. Warnings of this kind, all of every age have had during the year which has just expired. The middle aged have been warned that in the midst of their connections and pursuits, their condition is precarious and uncertain. The old have been warned, and are they not from their very age and infirmities, warnings to themselves. Even the young have been "warned that no reliance is to be placed either on strength, or constitution or early age." These warnings have been given that all may be excited to prosecute seasonably the moral ends and purposes of their being, and finish the work which God has given them to do. If therefore you disregard these warnings which his wisdom and his goodness have set before you, your professions of gratitude at the recollections of his former loving kindness, are insincere and you are guilty of sin; you act most unreasonably, for you act in opposition to your own good. Let not such warnings then pass by unheeded.

Again, while we utter the memory of God's goodness to us in the years that are gone by, the recollections of that goodness should inspire us with confidence in his providence, and banish excessive anxiety from our hearts with regard to what may happen for the future. Though we are wont to felicitate each other on the commencement of a new year, yet this is a season, when many look forward with a degree of solicitude and dismal forebodings. The events which are to mark the history of the present year are to us most uncertain, and wisely hidden from our view. They may be such as, were they revealed to us, would greatly aflict us in prospect, and seem too insupportable to our frailna ture. But let us commence the year by referring our future lot and circumstances to the disposal of God's providence, and with a humble confidence that all events will be directed with infinite wisdom and kindness. And let us banish all unreasonable, excessive anxiety from our bosoms, for sufficient unto the day, will be the evil thereof.

With confidence in that God, from whose hand you have received so many mercies, whose strength has supported you, when ever you have received evil, whose providence has ever sustained you, whose word has enlightened your darkness, illumined your path, calmed the tumult of your troubled thoughts, and whose comforts have delighted your souls; with confidence in such a benignat and merciful God and Father, you will be better prepared to meet the events of the year, and receive the dispensations of his hand.

The following lines appropriate to the season, were intended for our last but were received too late for insertion:

—

Hail glorious advent of the Prince of Peace!
Hail happy hour! in which the morning stars
Together sang, and all the sons of God
Shouted for joy.—Glory to him who loves
The creatures he has formed—glory in the highest.
A swift wing'd messenger, with holy speed,
Descended from his bright abode; and sounds
Of Heaven's own melody, stole soft and pure
Upon the raptur'd ear of those who watch'd
On Judea's plains;—with wond'ring joy they turned
Their ardent, seeking gaze; a visitant,
Fearful and beautiful, in drapery
Wrought by no mortal hand, so strangely white,
Met their entranced view; prostrate they fell,—
Awe struck, before that son of heaven—"Fear not"
The angel said, "I come with joyful words.
Behold! glad tidings from creation's king,
Whose name is Love, I bring to all that dwell
Upon the earth.—To erring man is born
This day a Saviour. At the utterance
Of that thrice precious word, a multitude
Of the etherial host descended—seraphs tun'd
The harps of heaven—angelic voices rais'd
A hymn of holy gladness, "*Peace on earth
Good will to man*" resounded through the realms
Of universal nature. ELIZABETH.

Dec. 25th.

New Church. The congregational Church and Society, lately established at Amherst, N. H. have given an invitation to the Rev. Edmund Q. Sewall, late of Barnstable, to settle with them in the gospel ministry. He has accepted the invitation, and Wednesday the 26th of this month is appointed for the day of his Installation.

We understand that the Ordination of Mr. John Flagg, (not *Charles* as we sometime since stated) as colleague pastor with the Rev. John Bradford, over the congregational Church and Society in the upper parish in Roxbury, is to take place on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

North American Review. The xlvi. number of this valuable work is just published; it continues to be printed in the same beautiful style as formerly, and its high reputation, as far as we have had time to judge, is fully sustained. We are happy to learn that its circulation is extending.

Benevolnt Institutions. In Charleston, S. C. there are *forty-three* societies for benevolent purposes. Among these there are *nine Missionary Societies.*

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 27. A list of unproductive post routes was reported by the post master General.

On motion a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the several banks, which are still indebted to the United States, for deposits made from the sale of public lands, as well as the debtors of such banks whose obligations have been transferred to the U. S. to pay the same in lands, upon just and equitable terms.

A memorial was presented from the merchants of Boston, praying that prompt and energetic measures might be taken for the suppression of piracy.

A bill was reported from the committee on the subject of the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, which was read.

Tuesday, Dec. 28. A bill was read for cancelling the debt due from Columbia College to the government.

The bill from the house relative to the occupation of the mouth of the Origon river was read a second time.

A bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to adopt a new hydrometer, for ascertainidg the proof of spirits was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, Dec. 29. Several bills of a private and local nature were disposed of.

The Senate again took up the bill for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, and after considerable debate, it was postponed till Thursday.

A petition from Rhode Island for the suppression of Piracy was presented.

Thursday, Dec. 30. The bill for the remission of the debt (of $25,000) due from Columbia college was reported and read a second time. The question for its third reading caused some debate. Those opposed to the immediate passage of the bill, wished to be informed whether the institution was of such a national character as to justify its endowment by Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 27. Three communications were received from the President. The first transmitting the instructions, under which the articles of a treaty concluded with the Cherokees, May 4, 1804, were formed, with accompanying documents. The second, enclosing a report, and copies of a correspondence with the French government, relative to the injuries sustained from spoilations by the inhabitants of U. S. since 1806, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The third enclosed a correspondence with the British government, relative to the cession of land on the island of Abaco, and other islands and keys within her jurisdiction, for erection of light-houses, buoys, &c. for the security of navigation near the Bahama Banks, which likewise was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating the causes which have retarded the survey of lands on the Red River; and one from the Secretary of State, on the subject of inquiry, whether the Double Headed Shot Key rocks, near the Bahama island, are within the dominion of any or what Power; or whether they may not be occupied for the erection of light houses.

A bill was read for regulating the accountability for clothing and equipage of the army, and re-organizing the Quarter Master General's department.

A resolution was offered, requesting information in relation to the late transactions of Com. Porter at Faxardo.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the commissioners of land claims in Michigan Territory, which was referred to the committee on Public lands.

On motion the House went into a Committee of the whole, on the bill for the remuneration of the Niagara sufferers. After some debate the House rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Dec. 28. A resolution was proposed, requesting the President to inform the House what terms were offered by the applicants, for the stock created in May last, and by whom such such terms were offered.

A bill was read, to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post-office department.

The committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the necessity of further legal provision, respecting the place of holding the United States' Courts in the Southern district of New-York.

A motion was made, to authorize an inquiry into the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of sales of public lands, and dividends of the U. S. Bank Stock, as a permanent fund for the purposes of internal improvement; to be distributed among the States in the ratio of their representation, and expended on objects to be designated by Congress, which was laid on the table.

A resolution was proposed instructing the judicial committee to inquire into the expediency of exempting, for a limited time, from taxation the military bounty lands which are still held by the original claimants or their heirs; which was adopted.

The House in committee of the whole again took up the bill for the Niagara sufferers, and after some discussion the committee rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, Dec. 29. The committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the Georgia claim for military services performed in 1793—4. A motion was made to refer the subject to a select committee, which was lost.

The House again took up the subject of the Niagara sufferers, and rose with leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President transmitting the information possessed by the executive in relation to Com. Porter's conduct at Porto Rico. The Executive deeming the transactions of high importance has sent an order to Com Porter to repair hither, without delay, that all the circumstances connected with it may have a full investigation. The message was read and laid on the table.

Thursday, Dec. 30. Considerable business of a local nature was acted on.

A committee was appointed to unite with a committee from the senate, to inform Gen. Lafayette of the provision which has recently been made for him, and to request his acceptance of this testimony of public gratitude towards him.

A resolution was offered to inquire into the expediency of aiding the state of Illinois in opening a canal from lake Michigan to the Illinois river.

The judicial committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing some legal penalties against every loan or disbursement of the public money not authorised by Congress.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris papers to Nov. 25 have been recieved in this City, by the way of New-York. The following abstract of the articles of principal interest is from the Boston Daily Advertiser of Wednesday.

The accounts from the east all confirm those before received of the return of the Captain Pacha to the Dardanelles with the wreck of his fleet, and of the entire failure of the campaign. The Admiral's ship arrived at the port of Constantinople on the 12th October. It was said that the captain Pacha had disappeared. Of a superb fleet of a hundred vessels, not more than thirty had returned to the Hellespont, and these were in a wretched condition. There are several imperfect accounts of a battle on the night of the 6th Oct. in the harbour of Mitylene. The Greek ships entered the harbour in the midst of the Turkish ships, so that the Turkish batteries could not fire upon them without doing as much mischief to their own fleet as to their enemy. In the midst of the confusion the Greek fire ships were fastened to as many of the Turkish ships as they could reach, and a great number were burnt.

These accounts are in part confirmed by letters received here from Smyrna, dated Oct. 9, though there is some variance in the details. A letter to the editors of the Palladium states, that the Turkish fleet on the night of the 6th or 7th met the Greek fleet of 40 vessels, near Scio, and an action ensued, in which the latter, without sustaining any loss, burnt three frigates and a corvette of the enemy. The letter adds that another battle was expected on the 12th. Capt. Goodwin, of the Clio, which has arrived here, saw the Greek fleet off Mitylene, blockading the harbour. Either the Egyptian fleet or a part of that of the Captain Pacha, might still be there.

It is positively stated that the evacuation of Spain by the French troops, was to commence on the 1st of December. Efforts were making at Madrid to raise a number of Spanish troops, to supply the place of the French, and to this object the financial resources of the government were exclusively directed. It was intended that the garison of Madrid should consist of 8000 men, of which number the royal guard should compose one half. It was rumoured that a mutiny had broken out among the 2000 troops who were at Corunna, for re-embarcation to Havana.

The following further particulars relative to the affairs of Greece, are extracted from the French papers:—

Odessa, Oct. 30. According to letters from Constantinople, dated the 20th, nothing is made public there respecting the war; but this silence would seem to confirm the rumours which are circulating in private. Several eye-witnesses, captains of European merchant ships, who have communicated their reports to their legations at Pera, (among others, a Russian Basil,) declare that but few vessels escaped the burning of the night of the 6th and 7th of October. All which could not take refuge in the Dardanelles, were destroyed, especially in a combat with the Egyptian squadron the 9th of Oct. To compensate for this disastrous news, the Porte has caused to be transported to Constantinople, twenty small vessels which have been for a long time at Gallipoli, to serve as trophies. But is doubted whether many of these vessels ever belonged to the insurgents. We are yet ignorant of the fate of the Captain Pacha. Dervich Pacha, it is said was killed in a late battle at Thermopylæ. Omer Brione, after having been beaten near Arta, was pursued to the circus Pozzi, near Janina.

Corfu, Nov. 2. (Private Correspondence.) The insurrection of the villages of Acroceraunia is complete. The inhabitants have raised the standard of the Cross from Buthiotum to Avlone. Letters from Epirus inform us that Arggrinne, Musachi, and Kowitza, make common cause for the defence of Independence. Mavrocordato has summoned the Turkish commander at Arta to surrender. It is reported that Omer Brione is surrounded or killed at the defile of the Five-Wells.

Ancona, Nov. 10. (Extract of a letter addressed to a subscriber of the *Journal des Debats*, at Paris, received Nov. 23.) I beg you to send me a letter of recommendation to the Hellenic government at Nauplia. Ibraham Pacha, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, and Ishmael Gibraltar, his admiral, being prisoners to the Greeks; I would give half my blood to be useful to these illustrious prisoners. You, my dear friend, will render me the most signal service by employing all your credit for the relief of these two personages, and by writing on this subject to your powerful friends, at Napoli, that they may be treated with respect and consideration. You are not ignorant how much I am attached to the Viceroy of Egypt; do then for his son every thing which you can without delay, and without restraint, the ransom of their prisoners will be better to the Hellenians than a loan. Act—speak—regard no sacrifice. Ismael Gibraltar is now at Hydra.

SWEDEN.

The following extracts are from the same source as those above.

Stockholm, Nov. 2. The Prince Royal is no longer Viceroy of Norway. This resolution, which excites considerable sensation, has been made public in the following terms:—"Our lively solicitude for the two united kingdoms, whose progressive prosperity depends on their reciprocal administration, has induced us to recal to ourselves our very dear son, his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, in order to give him opportunity to become familiar here (Stockholm) with the succession of affairs, Swedish as well as Norwegain. And we have very graciously resolved that the nomination of his Highness as Viceroy of our kingdom of Norway, shall cease to take effact at the end of this month. We assure our very dear son of our royal satisfaction for the zeal and activity with which, during his viceroyalty, he has watched over the well being of our Norwegian people.'

In the last Council of State of Norway, the Count de Sandels was nominated definitely Lieutenant General of the kingdom. His Excellency will set out shortly for Christiana. It is said that he has also been raised to the rank of Field Marshal.

Sir F. Bloomfield, the English Minister, signed to-day a convention with our government, by which his Majesty is bound to forbid strictly all owners of Swedish vessels from employing them in the Slave trade. Mr. Gore carries this convention to London, from the British Legation.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, Oct. 30. The students inall our universities have received new orders to wear their uniforms, and to observe the most strict moral conduct. Professor Senskonski, and a Persian, named Diafar, have been employed in a new course at the University of Petersburgh. The School of Orientalists, founded the last year by M. Nesselrode, will have a more extensive course of instruction, in which all the languages of eastern and central Asia will be comprised. Four pupils of this school have been sent to Gen. Jermoloff, commander at Caucasus.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at St Petersburgh on his return from his south-eastern tour, on the 4th of November.

Two very destructive fires occurred in Edinburgh the 15th Nov. An extensive range of stone buildings were destroyed, and about 100 families deprived of their houses and property. The flames were communicated to "Parliament Close," where an immense destruction of property took place, and abont 300 families were burnt out.

Some Swiss regiments in Bayonne had been ordered to Bourges, and others were expected to follow, and it was supposed that they were destined to pass into the service of the King of Spain.

An ordinance has recently been published in Norway, abolished the Vice royalty of the Prince Royal, which occasioned some public sensation.

FROM COLOMBIA.

The Trimmer, from Laguira, brings Caraccas papers to the 15th of December. Two persons had been shot, and 18 others condemned, for participating in an insurrection near Caraccas.

Gen. Paez, the Intendant, had declared the department of Venezuela under martial law, and called on the inhabitants to arm "against a government wearing a hostile atitude towards us." We know not to what this alludes, unless it be an expected attack from France, which was recently stated to have been threatened in consequence of an insult to the French flag. Bogota papers to the 24th Oct. give no later advices from the liberating army in Peru, under Bolivar, than the 27th August, when he was in the neighbourhood of Huacha, and was expected there that day.

The Columbiano, of Dec. 8. announces having received letters from Bogota, of the 6th October, confirming the accounts of the capture, in the Pacific, of the Spanish 74 'Asia,' and a brig of War, from Spain; The destruction of the "Ceres," in Callao, and the capture of seven vessels there; and of the evacuation of Lima by the Spaniards; and further, that the Peruvian campaign may be said to be concluded, since a happy commencement must produce a favourable issue.

FIRES IN BOSTON, 1824.

The following statement relative to the fires in Boston, during the past year, 1824, was published as a communication, in the Columbian Centinel of last Saturday:—

Mr. Russell.—There have been five fires in this city during the past year, and the amount of property destroyed far greater than for several preceeding years, being not less than One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars. The fire in Beacon-street was extraordinary indeed. It commenced just before one o'clock in the day—the wind blew a gale, and before the citizens convened; it spread with an alarming rapidity; apparently bidding defiance to human power; but the good management of the citizens of this and the neighbouring towns, with an unusual number of Engines, the companies of which were indefatigable in their exertions, happily stayed its progress, without resorting to the recommendations of several intelligent citizens, who deemed it requesite to blow up one or more houses, being in their opinion the only means of preventing further destruction.

There were several alarms the latter part of the month, some occasioned by chimnies taking fire between two and three o'clock in the morning, which being uncommon the watchmen very properly in their way notified the inhabitants. The Engine companies, with their usual alacrity, turned out, and fearing the sparks might endanger, readily wet the houses, to the great satisfaction of the occupants.

Under is a statement of the fires:—

1824. *March 28th.*—The Glass Works of Mr Cains at South Boston.

June 20. A Barn in Hawley street, with 15 horses, 1 cow, some coaches, &c. together with two Dwelling houses.

June 24. The Type Foundry in Salem-street.

July 7. Fifteen Dwelling Houses, and several out-houses in Beacon-street.

Nov. 5. A Grocery establishment in Purchase-street, partially burnt.

The Weather. The following table shews the comparative mean temperature of the five last weeks of the years 1823 and 1824. Mean of three observations, (at sunrise, 1 o'clock and 10 o'clock P .M.) for the weeks ending

1823.		1824.	
Dec. 6,	36	Dec. 4,	36
13,	26	11,	30
20,	32	18,	32
27,	29	25,	33
Jan. 3,	33	Jan. 1,	35
Whole Mean,	31 1-5		33 1-5

The Concord, N. H. Register remarks, that the thermometer in that town, on Thursday last, at three o'clock, P. M. varied but one degree from what it stood June 15—was the same as at Sept. 23d, and 25 deg. higher than at Nov 4th.

A warning to Slanderers. A case of slander, Mary Hayden *vs.* John Kremer, was tried in the supreme Court on Thursday last. It was alleged that the defendant had called the plaintiff a liar and a thief. The defendant was not a man of property—but the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of three hundred dollars and costs of court. D. A. Simonds, Esq. counsel for the plaintiff, and Kilbourn Whitman, Esq. for the defendant. *Com. Gaz.*

MARRIAGES.

In Dover N. H. Mr Warren White, of Cambridge, to Miss Lydia Wheeler, of Dover.

In this city, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr Ballou, Mr William Hay to Miss Emily Augusta Hammond—by Rev. Mr Streeter, Mr N. B. Mountfort to Miss Mary, eldest daugter of Ezra Trull, Esq.—by Rev. Dr Baldwin, Mr Thomas Bird, jun. to Mrs Julia Ann Mason.

In Charleston, on Sunday evening, Mr George A. Shepherd, merchant, to Miss Hannah C. Christy, both of this city.

In Watertown, Mr Abraham Lincoln to Miss Mary Upham—Mr Samuel Sanger to Miss Sally U. Upham.

In Plymouth, Mr Isaac Bicknell, of N. York, to Miss Abigail H. Bradford—Mr James Thomas, of Taunton, to Miss Nancy Goddard, of P.

DEATHS.

At Dorchester, Dr James Baker, aged 85.—He graduated at Harvard College in 1760; his whole life has been an exhibition of great Christian excellence, he lived and died in possession of the strongest faith and confidence in the promises of the gospel.—*Communicated.*

In Milton, 22 ult. widow Mercy Sumner, aged 89.

In Reading, on Friday evening, Capt. Daniel Saunders, of Salem, aged 61.

In Milton on Tuesday morning, Mrs Melatiah, wife of Dea John Vose, aged 66.

In Salem, Mr James Morrice, of Belfast, Me. aged 19.

In Beverly, Miss Jane Augusta, daughter of Capt Z. G. Lamson, aged 16.

In Scituate, on 30th ult. Mr David Dunbar, aged 93.

In Nantucket, Mrs Phebe, wife of Capt Shubael Hussey, aged 38—Mrs Rebecca, wife of Jona. Long, aged 77—Miss Rebecca, daughter of Mr Holmes Coffin, aged 19—Mr Obed Chadwick, aged 48.

In Fairhaven, John Hawes, Esq. Collector of the port of New-Bedford, in the 57th year of his age.—Mr Henry Delano aged 34.

In Northborough, Dec. 18, Mr Timothy Underwood, aged 65 years. On the same day, James Keyes, Esq aged 73 years, for many years a representative to the general court from that town; a man of sterling worth, and who possessed in an uncommon degree the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

In Medford, on Thursday, Miss Lydia H. Floyd, aged 22 years.

In Providence, R. I. Benjamin Smith, Esq. aged 56.

In Sutton Mrs Abigail Sibley, widow of Capt Joseph S. aged 81.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN BOSTON,
Ending December 31.
(*From the Health-Office Returns.*)

December 24th.—Hannah Chase; George Bracket, 5 mo. 25th.—Charlotte P. Prowse, 22. 26th.—Mary Gibbs, 77; Arthur Hall, 7. 27th.—Margaret Kennedy, 13 mo; ——— Carter; Jane Robinson, 58; Mary A. P. Eldridge, 22. 28th.—Lott S. Lovelock, 10 weeks. 29th.—Dorcas Norsworthy; Josiah Wheeler, 20; Edward E. Lyon, 1; Nathaniel Nottage, 63. 30th.—Mary Hosea, 19; Abner Lucas. 31st.—Asdubah Plantain; Ann Robinson; Alexander Thompson; Joseph Pratt, jun. 2; Mary Ann Phillips; Elijah Lincoln, 29; Martha P. Stacy, 24.

Lung Fever, 3—Consumption 4—Spasms, 1—Teething, 1, Stilborn, 1—Internal Cancer, 1—Typhus Fever, 2—Billious Fever, 1—Fits, 1.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

JUST published by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD, & Co. No. 1 Cornhill, the North American Review, for January, 1825.

CONTENTS.

I. Lord Byron—Byron's Poems.
II. Philips on insurance.
A treatise on the Law of insurance. By Willard Philips.
III. Mr Poinsett's Notes on Mexico.
Notes on Mexico made in the Autumn of 1822; accompanied by an historical Sketch of the Revolution, &c. By a citizen of the United States.
IV. Baltimore
1. Ordinances of the Coporation of the city of Baltimore, with the act of incoporation, &c. Compiled and prepared by Samuel Young.
2. Remarks on the intercourse of Baltimore with the western country.
3. Report of the Maryland Commissioners on a proposed canal from Baltimore to Conewago.
4. General Harper's speech to the citizens of Baltimore, on the expediency of promoting a connexion between the Ohio and Pittsburgh, and the waters of the Chesapeake at Baltimore, by a canal through the District of Columbia.
5 Annals of Baltimore. By Thomas W. Griffith.
V. Writings of Herder.
Johann Gottfried von Herder's summtliche Werke Zur schonen Literarur und Kunst.
John G. Herder's complete works relating to Belles Lettres and the Arts.
VI. Lafayette.
1 Memoires pour servir a la Vie du General Lafayette et a l'Histoire de l'Assemblee constituante, rediges par M Regnault-Warin.
2. Memoires of the life of Gilbert Motier Lafayette, By Gen. H. L. Villaume Ducoudray Holstein.
VII. Pickering's Reports.
Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. By Octavius Pickering, Counsellor at Law. Vol I.
VIII. Emigration to Africa and Hayti
1. The Seventh Annual Report of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States; with an appendix.
2. Correspondence relative to the Emigration of Free People of Color in the United States; together with the Instructions to the Agent sent out by President Boyer.
IX. Escalala, an American tale,
Escalala, an American tale. By Samuel B. Beach.
X. Critical Notices
1. History of Philadelphia.
2. Bigelow's Florula Bostoniensis.
3. Russell on Crimes.
4. General Hull's Memoirs.
5. Improvement of Government.
6. The Auction System.
7. Evenings in New-England
Quarterly List of New Publications.

District of Massachusetts, *to wit:*

District Clerk's Office,

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 4th day of December A. D. 1824, in the forty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, John Lauris Blake, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right wherof he claims as Author, in the words following, *to wit:*—

"Conversations on Natural Philosophy, in which the Elements of that Science are particularly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of young pupils; illustrated with plates. By the author of Conversations on Chemistry, and Conversations on Political Economy. Improved by appropriate questions, for the examination of scholars, also, by illustrative Notes and a Dictionary of Philosopical Terms. By Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M. Rector of St Mathew's Church, and Principal of a Literary Seminary, Boston, Mas. Tenth American Edition.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therin mentioned;", and also to an Act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the Encouragemnt of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing engraving and etching historical, and other prints. ep4t

JNO. W. DAVIS. { *Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

CHRISTIAN REGISTER;

Published every Saturday at No. 4, Spear's Buildings, Congress-street for the Editor, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance, or three dollars payable in six months.

AGENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Stephens Baker, *Beverly*
N. Lazell, jr. *S. Bridgewater*
James Brown, *Cambridge*
L. Shattuck, Esq. *Concord*
Daniel Reed, *Easton*
J. A. Saxton, Esq. *Greenfield*
D. Andrews, jr. *Hingham*
H. A. Breed, Esq. *Lynn*
J. F. Thayer, *Medford*
W. Brown, Esq. *Plymouth*
J. R. Buffum, *Salem*
Rev E. S. Goodwin, *Sandwich*
A. G. Tannatt, *Springfield*
Calvin Maynard, *Sterling*
Hon. J. L. Hodges, *Taunton*
John Bigelow, *Templeton*
C. Harris, *Worcester*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
John Shepherd, *Amherst*
Jacob B. Moore, *Concord*
Francis Grant, *Exeter*
John Prentiss, Esq. *Keene*
J. W. Foster, *Portsmouth*

MAINE.
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E. Earle, *Brunswick*
William Eustis, *Eastport*
Glazier & Co. *Hallowell*
Maj. B. Palmer, *Kennebunk*
S. Coffin, Esq. *Newcastle*
Samuel Johnson, *Portland*
George Thacher, Esq. *Saco*

CONNECTICUT.
Rev. S. J. May, *Brooklyn*
B. H. Green, *New Haven*

RHODE ISLAND.
George Dana, *Providence*

NEW YORK.
Unit'n Book Society, *N. York*
Rev. I. B. Pierce, *Trenton*

PENNSYLVANIA.
J. Mortimer, *Philadelphia*

Poetry.

LIFE'S LITTLE LINES.

Noting ere they pass away,
The little lines of yesterday."

Life's "little lines," how short, how faint,
How fast they fade away:
Its highest hopes, its brightest joys,
Are compassed in a day.

Youth's bright and mild and morning light,
Its sunshine and its showers,
Its hopes and fears, its loves and tears,
Its heedless, happy hours;
And manhood's high and brighten'd noon,
Its honors, dangers, cares,
The parent's pains the parent's joys,
The parent's anxious prayers,
Fade in old age's evening gray,
The twilight of the mind;
Then sink in death's long, dreamless night,
And leave no trace behind.

Yet, though so changing and so brief,
Our life's eventful page,
It has its charms for every grief,
Its joy for every age.

In youth's, in manhood's golden hours
Loves, friendships strew the way
With April's earliest, sweetest flowers,
And all the bloom of May:
And when old age, with wintry hand,
Has frosted o'er the head,
Virtue's fair fruits survive the blast,
When all besides are fled;
And faith, with pure unwavering eye,
Can pierce the gathered gloom,
And smile upon the spoiler's rage,
And live beyond the tomb.

Be ours, then, virtue's deathless charm,
And faith's untiring flight;
Then shall we rise from death's dark sleep
To worlds of cloudless light.

TO AN INFANT

Sleeping on his Mother's bosom, during a storm at sea.

Softly pillow'd on the breast,
O how gently lies thy head!
Sleeping in unbroken rest,
All thy little wants are fled!

On thy cheek I've watch'd the tear—
Like a dew-drop on the rose;
Now its gone, and not a fear
Breaks the charms of thy repose.

Cradled on the rolling waves,
While the frenzied ocean scowls;
Floating o'er immeasur'd caves,
While the tempest round thee howls.

'Mid the *storm*, ah what a *calm*
O'er thy face serenely beams!
'Mid *our* fears, no dread alarms
Interrupt *thine* infant dreams;

Thus when toss'd on life's rough seas—
And what storms await thee there!
Which not anxious foresight sees,
Nor to flee avails our care!

May thy confidence repose
On that high paternal love,
Whence, 'mid every tempest, flows
Peace—the pledge of rest above!

HISTORICAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

In the Christian Register of Dec. 3d, we inserted an article relative to the settlement and early history of the city of Philadelphia. The little work from which we took that statement, and with the use of which a friend has obliged us, is published by Carey and Lea, and is entitled, "A brief account of the various institutions and public objects in Philadelphia, being a complete guide for strangers, and a useful compendium for the inhabitants; to which is prefixed an historical and statistical account of the city."

We gather the following facts from this historical and statistical account. In 1693 an assessment was made by act of assembly on the inhabitants of the province, for the purpose of raising one penny in a pound on the value of estates real and personal for the support of government.

Of this tax, £314, 11s, 10d was paid by the town and county of Philadelphia, whilst only £446 4s 3d was paid by all the remaining part of the province.

The private estates in Philadelphia were valued at £75,000 in the year 1693, only twelve years from the time when the spot where the city stands was a howling wilderness.

In the summer of 1699 great numbers of the inhabitants of Philadelphia were carried off by the yellow fever. This was the first instance of its appearance there. It re-appeared again in the years 1760 and 1793. Philadelphia was incorporated by charter as a city in 1701. This charter was exceedingly unpopular and disagreeable in many of its provisions, and was abolished in the early part of the revolutionary struggle. The prosperity of the city continued, however, to progress rapidly.

We give the following extracts from the historical sketch we have mentioned.

—

The annals of Philadelphia during the first half of the eighteenth century, are not distinguished by remarkable events, and can excite only that interest which is felt on looking back upon a period of simple manners and domestic virtues, and of honest and successful industry. When, however, the British government commenced their attempts to introduce an arbitrary dominion over the colonies, the inhabitants of Philadelphia proved that they felt the blessings of liberty as deeply, and were as firmly resolved to preserve them as any of their brethren. The stamp act met with a warm and decided opposition, and the self-denying measures of counteraction suggested in another colony, were readily adopted and steadily adhered to. When afterwards the attempt was made by the British ministry, to force the consumption of the East India Company's Tea upon the people of the provinces, the captains of the ships which arrived at Philadelphia, apprized of the resolutions of the people, and fearing the consequence of landing their cargo in violation of their declared sentiments, returned directly to England, without making any entry at the custom house. On the 18th June, 1774, about 8000 persons assembled in town meeting; and after adopting several spirited resolutions, declaring the rights of the colonies, and their determination to support them, they resolved that it was expedient to convene a Continental Congress; to appoint a committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correspond with their sister colonies and the several counties of Pennsylvania; and to invest that Committee with power to determine on the best mode for collecting the sense of the province, and appointing deputies to attend the Congress. The day fixed by the Act of Parliament for closing the port of Boston, was solemnized in Philadelphia, as a day of calamity and humiliation. The inhabitants shut up their houses, and manifested every where sentiments of grief and indignation. On the fifth of September, 1774, the members of the first Congress convened at Philadelphia, in the Carpenter's Hall, where they chose Peyton Randolph their president, and adopted that celebrated declaration of rights which may be considered the preface to the declaration of independence. Twenty-two months afterwards the eternal separation of the United States from England was decreed by that august and venerable body, and proclaimed to the people from the State House.*

Congress continued to sit at Philadelphia until the approach of the enemy at the close of the autumn of 1776, compelled them to retire to Baltimore.

* This memorable Act was adopted in the eastern room of the State House, on the ground floor.

Miscellaneous.

From an English paper.

THE INTREPID JURYMAN.

Extracted from a late publication, entitled, An excursion from Sidmouth (in Devonshire) to Chester. By the Rev. Edmund Butcher.

I cannot help congratulating our country upon the inestimable value of trial by jury. I have lately met with a proof of its excellence which ought not be forgotten.

A judge, on the north-west circuit in Ireland, tried a cause in which much of the local consequence of a gentleman in the neighborhood was implicated. It was a landlord's prosecution against one of his tenants, for assault and battery, committed on the person of the prosecutor by the defendant, in rescuing his only child, an innocent and beautiful girl, from personal violation. When the defendant was brought into court, the prosecutor also appeared, and swore to every fact laid down in the indictment. The poor defendant had no lawyer to tell his story: he, however, pleaded his own cause effectually, by appealing to the judgment and the heart. The jury found him *not guilty*.

The judge was enraged, and told the jury they must go back, and re-consider the matter: adding, he was astonished at their giving such an infamous verdict. The jury bowed, went back, and in a quarter of an hour returned, when the foreman, a venerable old man, thus addressed the bench: "My lord, in compliance with your desire, we went back to our room; but, as we there found no reason to alter our opinions or our verdict, we now return it to you, in the same words as before—*not guilty*. We heard your lordship's reproof; but we do not accept it as properly applying to us. Individually, and in our private capacities, it is true, we are insignificant men; we claim nothing, out of this box, above the common regard due to our humble, yet honest stations: but, my lord, assembled here as a jury, we cannot be insensible of the great importance of the office we now sustain. We feel glad that we are appointed, as you are, by the law and the constitution, not only to act impartially between the king and his subjects, the offended and the offender, but to form the barrier of the people, against the possible influence, prejudice, or corruption of the bench, to which we do not wish to offer the smallest degree of disrespect, much less of insult; we pay it the respect which one tribunal should pay to another, for the common honor of both. This jury did not accuse the bench of partiality or oppression—no, we look upon it as the sanctuary of truth and justice; still, my lord, we cannot erase from our minds the records of our school books. By them we were taught that kings and judges are but fallible mortals: and that the seat of justice has been polluted by a Tressilian, a Scroggs, and a Jeffreys." The judge frowned at these words, but the intrepid juror thus proceeded: "My lord, I am but a poor man; yet I am a free-born subject, and a member of the constitution—nay, I am now higher, for I am one of its representatives: I therefore claim; for myself and fellow jurors, liberty of speech."

The judge here resumed his complacency, and the orator continued his address. "We have nothing to do, my lord, with your private character: in this place it is veiled by your official one; we know you here only in that of judge; and, as such, we would respect you; you know nothing of us, but as a jury, and in that situation, we look to you for reciprocal respect; because we know of no man however high his titles or his rank, in whom the law or the constitution would warrant an unprovoked insult towards that tribunal, in which they have vested the dearest and most valuable privileges they possess. We sit here, my lord, sworn to give a verdict according to our consciences, and the best of our judgments, on the evidence before us. We have, in our minds, discharged our duty as honest men. If we have erred, we are accountable, not to your lordship, nor to the king who appointed you, but to a higher power, the King of kings.

The bench was dumb, the bar silent; astonishment and applause murmured through the crowd—and the poor man was discharged.

Translated from a German Periodical Work.

When the Emperor Joseph II, of Germany, was making his tour through Switzerland, he purposely, without notice, passed by the country residence of the famous Voltaire, (that inveterate enemy of Christianity, whose blasphemous writings against the Bible have operated like a kind of pestilence in the world,) to the great mortification of the latter; whilst, on the other hand, he paid a visit, at Berne, to the celebrated Baron Haller, who was then confined to his chamber with the disease which terminated in his dissolution, and entertained himself in a very friendly and candescending manner with this eminent philosopher, who has distinguished himself not more by his voluminous and learned works upon science, than by those which he wrote expressly in honor of the christian religion. When, soon after, one of his relations spoke in terms of exultation of this distinguished honor which had been done him, he replied in these words, which were strongly demonstrative of hope: "true! yet rejoice not at this, but rather rejoice because your names are written in heaven!"

Like sentiments were expressed by Colonel de Berdeleben, (an old meritorious officer in the service of the great Frederick, king of Prussia,) when the monarch had shown him some very particular marks of his favor. Although deeply sensible of the honor which he had been conferring upon him, he expressed himself in the following terms: "should I die this moment I die in the favor of God and my king. I truly rejoice that my sovereign has assured me of his favor; but of what avail would the king's favor be towards the consolation of my conscience, and what would it help me, in my present situation, did I not also possess the favor of God?"

By the following anecdote, preserved by Cicero, as an instance at once of wit in repartee, and of just moral censure, it appears that the *genteel* practice so prevalent in our time, *of not being at home* to those we do not desire to see, also prevailed in the latter and corrupt days of the Roman republic; and that it was not, as with us, confined to the ladies.

When Nacisca called at the house of the poet Ennius, he was told by the maid at the door, that he was gone abroad. Nacisca was sensible that the other was at home, but that he had given the maid orders to deny him, and a few days after when Ennius came to his gate, Nacisca himself called out to him that he was not at home: What, said Ennius, do I not know your own voice? Art thou not a very impudent fellow? said the other; when your maid told me that you were not at home, I believed her; but you will not believe that I am not at home, though I tell you so myself.

As a large and familiar intercourse with men of different habits and dispositions never fails, in characters of any force or generosity, to dispell the prejudices with which we at first regard them, and to lower our estimate of our own superiour happiness and wisdom: so a very ample and extensive course of reading in any department of letters, tends naturally to enlarge our narrow principles of judgment, and not only to cast down the idols before which we had formerly abased ourselves, but to disclose to us the might and the majesty of much that we had mistaken and contemned.

Jesting upon serious subjects is always the mark of a shallow and superficial mind, poor in its ideas, and still poorer in its judgment.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

MONROE & FRANCIS, No 128, *Washington-Street*, late No. 4, *Cornhill*, have assumed the *General Agency* for THE PUBLISHING FUND SOCIETY and offer for sale.

JAMES TALBOT, an American tale for youth, encouraging early industry. 42 pages, price 6 cents.

ELEANOR MORELAND, the life and advice of an experienced and useful domestic assistant. 48 pp. price 8 cts.

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THE BROTHERS, with some account of Saving Banks; an excellent tract to distribute among those who need encouragements to economy. 68 pages, price 10 cts.

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WHAT IS RELIGION: An essay on Religion.—22 pages, price 8 cts.

DR. WARE'S SERMON at the Ordination of his Son, Rev William Ware. 34 pages, 12 1-2 price cents.

MARY HOLLIS, an American tale. 28 pages, price 12 1-2 cents.

NEW-ENGLAND TALE, by the author of Redwood. 277 pages, price $1.

☞ The above-named books and tracts for sale also at the Counting Room of the Christian Register.

Boston, Dec. 24.

THE SPARROW.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at Cotton's Book store No. — Washington-Street, formerly 47, Marlboro' Street, corner of Franklin-Street, an interesting little work called the SPARROW.

"I only wish to please the gentle mind
Whom Nature's charm inspire."—BEATIE.

THE BADGE.

JUST published and for sale at the Counting Room of the Christian Register, "The BADGE, *a Moral Tale for Children, by the author of* "JAMES TALBOT," "The FACTORY GIRL," &c. &c."

The leading purpose of this little work is to impress on the minds of children the importance of forming habits of self-denial, of controling their selfish dispositions, and of studying the happiness, and gratifying, as far as they have power, the wants and desires of their brothers and sisters, and play-mates, and of cultivating generally a noble and generous feeling and conduct towards every one around them.

☞ For sale also by J. R. BUFFUM, Salem, & J. W. FOSTER, Portsmouth, N. H.

A NEW YEARS PRESENT.

JUST Published and for sale by James Loring, No. 2, Cornhill, price 50 cents, with a frontispiece, "Rainsford Villa, or the Language of the Heart; a tale by a Lady.

☞ Parents, who principally regard the morals of their children, & are also desirous of touching the finest feelings of the heart, may safely place this little tale in the hands of their affectionate charge.

N. B. Emulation or the benefit of Good Example. Evenings in New-England. Theodore, or the Crusaders. Little Nannette. Jessy Allan. The Sparrow, &c, &c. dec 31

☞ *Second Edition, with Plates.* ☜

HISTORICAL READER.

Designed for the use of Schools and families
ON A NEW PLAN.

BY REV. JOHN L. BLAKE, A. M. S. H. S.

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— Boston, Nov. 11.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The HISTORICAL READER has been sent to the SENIOR CLASSES OF FOUR COLLEGES, from each of which letters highly commendatory have been received. When it is considered that Students of Colleges are much interested in the subject of education, and that a large proportion of them are instructors, recommendations from such a quarter are much to be relied upon. From the letters alluded to, are the following remarks:

—

"Without any pretensions to the office of critics we would simply remark, that in our opinion it is a work exceedingly well calculated to answer the purposes for which it was intended."

"We think the plan of the Historical Reader good; and the selection such as is too interesting to be easily forgotten, and too useful not to deserve remembrance."

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"We approve of the plan adopted in this work, and believe it much better calculated to engage the attention of youthful minds, than the books commonly used in schools. While the scholar is learning the important art of reading, he can also by using this work, be acquiring much valuable historical information."

The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. Stephen Farley, A. M. Preeptor of Atkinson Academy, N. H.

"I am highly pleased with the book.—Its plan and matter accorded, in an uncommon manner, with my ideas and wishes on the subject. It is for a reading book in our schools and academies, the very thing, which, in my mind, had been a desideratum. The work is well designed and executed. Historical matter, constituting the ground-work of reading lessons, is in my judgment peculiarly adapted to be useful. It is peculiarly interesting; it is more easily understood; its influence is to expand the mind; and its moral tendency, under the direction of an able and virtuous author, eminently salutary. I feel confident that the book will obtain patronage and be the means of much good.

STEPHEN FARLEY."

Atkinson Academy, May 6, 1824.

The Hon. DAVID L. MORRIL, Governor of New-Hampshire, says in speaking of the Historical Reader—"I hope it will be introduced into all our primary schools."

SIMON DAVIS, Esq. of Thompson, Con. says, "The Historical Reader has not as yet been introduced into our common schools; but an effort will be made to do it, as in my opinion it is better than any other work that has come under my observation."

In a letter from the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, L L. D. of Portsmouth, N. H. he says, "The Historical Reader has, in my opinion, advantages over the school books in common use for learning to read."

The following is an extract of a notice of the Historical Reader, published in the N. York Statesman, edited by N. H. Carter, Esq.

"Mr. Blake's object in the present compilation has been to furnish an instructive and amusing book, for the use of young persons, which may possess all the fascinations of romance and fiction, while it communicates important historical truths, and inculcates lessons of virtue, piety, and patriotism. With this view he has selected interesting portions of history, from the annals of all ages and all nations,—from the creation of the world down to the present time. Interspersed among these extracts, are concise and choice selections of poetry, calculated to inspire generous sentiments, and to improve the taste. At the end of each chapter are appended a few questions, designed to exercise the memory of the reader, and for the convenience of the instructor.

"We have examined both the plan and the execution of this work with some attention, and are fully satisfied that it is a useful compilation, and may be advantageously introduced into schools and families. Its contents are well calculated to engage the attention of youth, and to form in their minds a relish for other portions of history, which are less interesting, but not the less necessary in connecting the chain of events. From these considerations it is hoped the Historical Reader will have a wide circulation and experience a liberal patronage."

Published by Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.

SACRED MUSIC.

JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill, has for sale the Bridgewater Collection, 14th edition. Also, the twelfth and thirteenth editions of the same work; Handel and Hadn Society Collection of Church Music; Old Colony Collection of Anthems; third edition Handel's Messiah; Haydn's Creation; Harmonia Sacra; Hubbard's Thirty Anthems; Lock Hospital Collection; Callcott's Musical Grammar; Kellman's Hospital Collection; Callcott's Musical Grammar; Kellman's Hospital Collection; Callcott's Musical Grammar; Kellman's